## SPEAKER BLAINE ON FINANCE.

Interesting Details of the Municipal Debt of the Country.

THE NATIONAL AND STATE DEBTS.

Why, with Its Enormous Income, the United States is a Borrowing Nation.

OSHEOSH, Wis., October 1, 1874. Speaker Blaine delivered an address to-day before the Northern Wisconsin Agricultural Association at this place. A crowd of 15,000 persons was assembled to hear him. After a few introductory remarks Mr. Blaine said :-

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN OF THE ASSOarion—I span speak to you of our public debt— t mainly of what we understand as our national debt, but of all those forms of State and municipal obligation which involve taxation upon the

debt, but of all those forms of State and municipal obligation which involve taxation upon the people.

Public debt is one of the rapid outgrowths of modern civilization, in its present form it was certainly noknown among the ancients, though the constitution of the recognized to the the view of the constitution of actual money than the creasury of any hation has contained at one time since the dawn of the christian era. The first Na, eleon, among modern rulers, limitated on a diminished scale this barbaric accumulation of treasure, nominally belonging to the state, but really subject to the individual will and caprice of the sovereign, and generally used for purposes which would not make a creditable appearance in official budgets or regular appropriation bills. \* \* But in regard to the national debt, whatever vain regrets we may indulge over the loss of so much treasure and the learnil sacrifice of that which is beyond earthly price, we have this to console and commot us, that the war which gave rise to it was mavoidable and inevitable, apparently fated and forecast as part of the great experience of bitterness and of blood through which it was our destiny as a nati great experience of bitterness and of blood through which it was our destiny as a batton to pass, and that out of its sorrowful depths we have emerged a regenerated people, doing justice to a race long oppressed, educating ourselves to higher standards of liberty and of law, and having our feet henceforth shod with the preparation of the Gospel of peace.

\* \* 1 do not think there is any other nation in which the power to contract debt has been so extended as with us, in which the same communities may be made to assume public obligations in so many relations, and each one operating for the time in a somewhat independent sphere, the tendency of each is to enlarge regardless of the dimensions and demands of the others. When the city is pledging its credit it seems to forget that a heavy debt is already upon the county of which it forms an integral part. The county freely incurs debt without apparently rememberms that every estate in it is already encumbered by a direct tax to pay the interest on a debt of the State, and the State too often makes lavish use of its credit without pausing to reflect that every one of its citizens is aiready burdened by the tax which he is paying to hquidate the debt of the nation. And when in the end, nation, and State and county and city have each and all imposed their burdens, the citizen finds that while the tax is increased fourloid the property to meet it has not experienced a similar development and growth. Our power in this country to cumulate our burdens may certainly be regarded as peculiar to ourselves. I am aware that the large cities of Europe have debts of their own; so have the departments of France for limited and specified purposes; so have the minor German States; but still it is true that our county, city, town and township facility for contracting debt is practically unknown among the nations of Europe. Our marvelous capacity in this regard is the one achievement of our republican civilization of which I think we have the least occasion, to see the many general a p

There are in the United States sixteen cities There are in the United States sixteen cities aving each a population exceeding 100,000, and in aggregate population of 4,500,000. Each is a city with special advantages which cannot be taken from it; each, in the language of the day, has a large future; each has abundant weath and still large prospective resources. They embrace, when taken collectively, the trade of Atlantic and Pacille, of guir and lake coasts, besides all the great interior rivers of the Continent and the converging traffic of thousands of miles of railway. Surely one would think that each might bidle its

Interested as I have been making these lovestigations, I included one more class within the scope of my inquiries and took the cities and towns throughout the United States having populations between 10,000 and 20,000 each—a list which I found to embrace in all 105 cities and towns whose aggregate population amounts to nearly 1,400,000 and whose aggregate door to something over \$35,000,000 or about \$22 per capita or the whole.

Adding these four classes together it presents a table which embraces the cities and towns or the United states having over 10,000 dishabitants each—of which there are in all 186—with an aggregate population exceeding 7,000,000 and a total municipal door to about \$450,000,000 and a total municipal door to one of the total municipal door to about \$450,000,000.

Added to these municipal doors proper, we find the county debts of the entire country amounting to about \$180,000,000 and the State doors to about \$300,000,000—making the total municipal doors proper we find the county debts of the entire country amounting to 8000,000—making a grand aggregate of \$1,140,000,000 of puolic debt of States, counties, cities and towns.

This sum total is nearly \$200,000,000 greater than that given in the counts of 1870. The addition

selves and assure to those who may cast in their lot with you that an inexpensive government and light taxation are your comforting prospects for the luture. And what is true of your State is no less true of your sister States of this great section. Taking the seven great States of the Northwest, and with an aggregate population of more than 11,000,000 and property worth over \$5,000,000,000, their combined State debts are less than \$25,000,000. Had these great Commonwealths exercised as prudent a care against county and municipal debt they would present to-day the most flattering balance sheet, I venture to say, of any divilized communities on the face of the globe. I have no patent remedy to propose, and yet I venture to suggest that the Legislatures of many States have altogether too large a power to create debt without referring the subject to the people for their primary consideration. Ferhaps I may entertain a prejudgment on this particular phase of the question in favor of the stringent provision in the constitution of my own State, where the Legislature has no power to incur a dollar's debt except for war purposes, under the pressure of actual danger, and where an amendment to the constitution, proposed by two-thirds of the Legislature and then submitted to a vote of the people, is the prerequisite for pledging the credit of the State for any other purpose whatever.

It might also be a wise and salutary provision to define in State constitutions the precise ends for which municipal credit sound be assed—limiting those uses to proper and restricted objects and forbidding in any event the creation of a debt beyond a specified percentage of the official valuation of the city or town; providing at the same time a judicious safeguard against the overlapping of county debts, so that walle the town was guarding its credit with care it shound not be involved in the embarrassment caused by an extravagant extension of the credit of the county.

And finally, as a governing principle, it would be well to apply to al

Secure for the creditors and depote:—

Nover borrow a dollar without laying a tax at the same instant for paying the interest annually and the principal within a riven term and consider that tax as piedgeed to the creditors on the public faith. On such a piedge as this, sacredly observed, a government may always command, on a reasonable interest, all the leadable money of its citizens, while the necessity of an equivalent tax is a salutary warning to them and their constituents against oppression, bankrupicy and its inevitable consequence—revolution.

Locking at the serious side of

constituents against oppression, bankrupicy and its inevitable consequence—revolution.

But, gentlemen, looking at the serious side of
this question with the gravity which is becoming,
let us not be led into gloom or despondency or
discouragement of any kind whatever. Though
our burden be great we are abundantly able to
bear it and to prosper and grow strong under it.
Our progress in population and in wealth is so
rapid that the debt which weighs upon us to-day
is light as a leather to-morrow, and if we can but
exercise the ordinary prudence of self-preservation our future as a people will far surpass in
power and in riches the most extravagant calculations based on our progress in the past, wonderful as that progress has been.

It is but eightly-five years since our government
was organized, with a population of less than
4,000,000 and a valuation of property for the entire
thirteen States not exceeding \$600,000,000—
scarcely one-half of the actual wealth of your own
great State to-day. Facilities for intercommunication were then greatly restricted, manufactures
and the arts were in feeblest infancy, agriculture
was rude and not highly remunerative because its
handmaid, commerce, had not been quickened
into life and vigor. Property at that time

and the aris were in icebiest Iniancy, agriculture was rude and not highly remunerative because its handmaid, commerce, had not been quickened into life and vigor. Property at that time was it adapted to bear taxation, profits were small, wages were low, and to the political economist measuring the condition and capacity of the country it seemed utterly unable to carry a debt of any considerable magnitude. And yet our ancestors did not hesitate to assume the Revolutionary debt of \$90,000.000, more than one-seventh of all the property they owned. Mr. Jederson, who was the most distrustiu of all the leading statesmen of that day in regard to the ability of the nation to sustain the load, was yet willing to admit that it could be easily borne if the rates of increase in population and weaith then calculated upon should be realized. It may teach us a lesson of trust and hopefulness to remember that the highest estimates of that day would have produced a population of less than 17,000.000 in 1570, and an aggregate wealth at the same period of less than \$4,000,000.00. Our population, vastiy as it has outrun the prophecies referred to, exhibits a ratio far below the increase of wealth, which in 1870 had reached the enormous aggregate of \$30,000,000.000. nearly eighfold greater than the anticipated increase which Mr. Jedferson had regarded as too sanguine. Taking our total national, State, county and municipal debt, and it amounts to something over \$3,200,000,000, or a little more than one-tenth or the entire property of the country, as estimated in the census of 1870, and probably not over one-fifteent no the actual wealth of the country to-day. This, you will observe it as fix less ratio of the ton property than

of the country, as estimated in the census of 1870, and probably not over one-fifteenth of the actual wealth of the country to-day. This, you will observe, is a far less ratio of debt to property than the government assumed in 1790, while our rate of increase and our power of creating wealth transcend the same capacities of that day in so large a degree that I do not know of any comparison or unit of measure that could give any adequate conception of its vastness.

It may, however, serve to give us some idea of our enormous productive power to reflect that in point of annual income and earnings we stand to-day at the head of all the nations, far exceeding Great Britain, France, Russia or the German Empire. Next to us, indeed, comes Great Britain, but all the earnings and income of that Kingdom will not exceed \$5.000.000,000, whereas we are in excess of \$6.000,000,000,000, whereas we are in excess of \$6.000,000,000,000, whereas in the British authority. Moreover our present annual rate of increase in income resulting from increase of population and of laborers and from improvements in machinery, is about \$120,000,000, and this, regardless of occasional reverses and financial panice, is absolutely progressing in a sort of geom-

what they demand and in what they concede, by that spirit of patriotism, which always obeys the "authority of principle" and always yields to the "Despotism of Duty."

#### WHAT ARE PANICS?

An English Professor of Political Economy Before the Chamber of Com-

merce-A Popular Address on Finance. A regular meeting of the Chamber of Commerce was held yesterday, the President, Mr. William E. Dodge, in the chair. The following gentlemen were elected members of the Chamber:—Benjamin P. Baker, No. 101 Pearl street; Antoine Barry, No. 90 Pearl street; Eugene R. Durkee, No. 135 Water street; William Duryea, No. 29 Park place; Franklin Edson, No. 23 Whitehall street; Nathanie Fisher, No. 31 Warren street; John H. Kemp, No. 116 Wall street; Ferdinand Lawrence, No. 15 East Forty-sixth street; Frank B. Thurber, No. 116 Reade street; George L. Trask, No. 539 Broadway. The PRESIDENT introduced to the Chamber Mr. Bonamy Price. Professor of Political Economy, at Oxford University (England). PROFESSOR PRICE'S ADDRESS.

Professor Paics regretted that he had not known that he should have nad the honor of addressing the Chamber, for in that case he would have submitted a written address. He would, nowever, talk to them in an informal way on the question of "Panics." What, then, are panics or crises? Why, they are occasions of great difficuity in obtaining tunds; high rates of discount; inquiries as to who are sound and who are un-sound; who are the men to be trusted and who are the men not to be trusted. We had a scene like this in England in 1866. That was a time when the great London and Westminster Bankthe largest bank in England-was in difficulties. What was the danger? Why, simply fright and nothing more; simply alarm and nothing else. To use a popular but significant phrase, the people were in a state of "funk." In that time the fathers of the city-always men of high standingsat in council all night, as though they could work out the cure for this financial trouble by sitting up all night. Now what is really the question to consider in this state of things. The financial crises have occurred with such wondrous regularity that they are supposed to come within a periodic certainty, like a comet. They come within a decimal period of ten years. So that it really appeared that there was a law of the money market which enabled a man to go home at the end of ten years and tell his wife that he was a ruined man. Is there a law of business that maintains such a law? Of all this I believe nothing. I believe the cause can be stated. If you take proper precautions the evil may be averted. It is not the magnitude of the loss alone that constitutes the crisis. A bad narvest in England is a loss of £30,000,000. A bad barvest in England means that you have got to buy £30,000,000 of corntwice over. The larmer has to seed, till and manure the crop, but the August rain comes in and the corn is not reaped. You have got to live and you have to buy it of the stranger who has had better weather. That is a loss of £30,000,000 of treasure. But that is not a financial ruin. It is a calamity, but that is all. War is the most un-economic thing in the world. It is a deliberate association of men to destroy. But war is not necessary to produce a panic. Take also the cotton famine in England. Mills were ruined, poor men were doing no work, the great apparatus

ton famine in England. Mills were ruined, poor men were doing no work, the great apparatus of a great trade was consuming and non-producing. Yet there was no danic. Mere loss of property, then, did not produce panic. Like a typhoon a panic whipped up the water locally, but the neighboring waters were calm. In the panic of 1886 and 1847, the time I am now referring to, the common rate of interest at the Bank of England was ten per cent, and to many parties twenty per cent. Nay, men were offering half them is property for loans so that they might be saved from ruin, and yet they could not get advances. Yet at this very time the agriculturists and country squires could borrow money at lour per cent. This is a fact that was absolutely historical.

The most characteristic thing of modern trade is that it is carried on with other people's capital. The traders are not the people who supply the capital for their business. Some capital they do provide, but not the busk—certainly not. The bulk of modern trade is carried on in bills. A bill says "I cannot pay now but I can pay three montas hence." They must be discounted, and the panic was a lury in which the general traders could not procure discount. It was in the banka, discounting took place. The locality of the storm was therefore discount. It was in the banka, discounting took place. The locality of the storm was therefore fixed in the banks. Banks are peculiar institutions. You may ask the Governor of the Bank of England the simple question what a bank is, and he cannot tell you. I never met but one man, and that was Mr. Pollard, the lounder of the great London Joint Stock Bank, who could tell me what a bank is. The grocer, the bookseller had no difficulty in saying what they dealt in. Will any gentleman present tell me what banks deals in money. That is not what a bank is to get at this law as to crises. It is said that a bank deals in I deny that flat. I said in an article that I wrote in Fraser's Mayazine that the bank of Robarts, Curtis & Co. did not deal in mo

the single phone, cannot be activated and any other property, the critery of the continuous and the source of the continuous and the c

## SPECIE PAYMENTS.

#### The Two Main Categories of the National Debt.

CURRENCY NOTES DISCUSSED.

How Specie Payments Can Be Resumed.

Mr. Ernest Friquet has written an interesting letter to Mr. John Sherman, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Finance, of which we give the

I. My first proposition is that the basis of the re-sumption of specie payment in the United States hes before you, ready at mand, in the unquestiona-ble and unparalleled public credit of the United

States.

II. My second proposition is, that upon this basis of the public credit of the United States nothing more is needed to bring about the resumption of specie payments than a simple act of Congress.

THE NATIONAL DEST.

The United States debt consists of two main cat-

egories.

First nunded debt, five per cent and six per \$2,000,000,000 as \$2,000,00 as \$2,000,00

Treasury notes in circulation......Less ten per cent.....

New government five per cent bonds...... \$343,800,000

In this way the withdrawal of the Treasury notes from circulation will be immediately balanced by the issue of the new bank notes. There will, it is true, be a difference in the amounts, for instead of the \$382,000,000 of the actual currency notes the Treasury can issue but ninety per cent on the \$343,800,000 of the new bonds, making \$399,420,000 of the new bank notes. How this difference of \$73,000,000 in the amount of the circulation can be at once made up I will hereafter show. What I wish at this point to insist upon is simply the absolute freedom and facility which this conversion would offer to the public, not for submitting to the resumption of specie payment by the government, but for effecting that resumption by its own volution, and just as slowly or just as swiitly as its own necessities may dictate. NATIONAL BANK NOTES.

But the greenbacks are not the only paper circulation of the United States. You have to-day \$380,000,000 of national bank currency, making, with the \$382,000,000 of greenbacks, a total of \$742,000,000, and this amount, it appears, is admitted to be inadequate to the exchanges of the country. Is my pian, therefore, besides reducing the volume of the greenbacks, as we have seen, to destroy the national bank notes also? By no means

mired to be inalequate to the exchanges of the country. Is my pian, therefore, besides reducing the volume of the greenbacks, as we have seen, to destroy the national bank notes also? By no means.

What is the origin of the national bank notes? They are notes issued by private corporations up to the amount or interty per cent o. the par value of government bonds deposited against them in the Treasury by these corporations. In other words, they are issued or private corporations upon conditions procisely dentical with the conditions upon which the Treasury is to issue its new bank notes against its new bonds. All that will need to be done by the banks, then, in order to keep in circulation the equivalent of the \$30,000,000 of bank notes now circulating will be to effect an exchange of notes wit disappear and in their place will appear "yellow backs" or "redbacks," or any color you please. The guarantees will be entirely unchanged.

The guarantees will be entirely unchanged.

The man now to explain how these new bank notes are to be got into circulation. It will be clear, from what I have already said, that the purchasers of the new bonds are to be required to deposit their bonds in the Treasury, receiving in exchange for them ninety per cent of their par value in specie bank notes. In other words, the exclusive privilege which the national banks to obtain specie notes against them. These species notes will be de jacto anonymous notes; they will not be the creation of any private banking corporation. Their value will depend absolutely on the deposit of government bonds will be abolished. Any noiser of these government bonds will not be the creation of any private banking corporation. Their value in specie, psyable at the United States Treasury. Created by virtue of an act of Congress, they will be a payous the private banking corporation. Their value will depend absolutely on the deposit of povernment bonds will be a second by the national of the present and through this responsible action of the Treasury. To est

Against this we are to put:—
Two per cent on \$43,800,000 bank note bonds to be created.
Two per cent on \$595,000,000, niready deposited by the national banks as collateral for existing circulation.
Two per cent on \$50,000,000, to be deposited in order to bring up the new circulation to that now existing.
Two per cent on \$10,000,000 additional bonds to be issued in order to bring up the circulation to the figure of \$842,000,000.

Total .....

..\$17,596,000

really effect an annual saving to the Treasury of \$333,000—a sum which would probably cover all the expenses of printing, &c., the new notes. As to the tax of one-half per cent on banks, that is a mere question of the budget which Congress may deal with as it sees best.

I have shown already that under my plan the capital of the debt remains unaltered. I show now that the increase of the interest charges is largely compensated. Who, then, can complain? Not the Treasury certainly; not the taxpayer, not even, as I will now show, the national banks. The Treasury neither gains nor loses. The taxpayers suffer a drawback of interest on their bonds in exchange for a positive advantage. The national banks atone will clearly make a profit by the operation. Under the new state of things, if the banks keep their bonds deposited in the Treasur, they will receive three per cent instead of five per cent interest upon them. But they will need no reserve, and may use the full amount of ninety per cent of the notes they receive. The Treasury should establish a provisional clearing house for the classification of the national bank notes paid into it for taxes. Whenever the Treasury house 550,000 of the notes of one bank that bank should be notified that the Treasury nas credited it with \$50,000 of the new bank notes against a like amount of its own notes cancelled.

The withhorimg by the Treasury of two per cent on the interest compons of the deposit bonds will be iound, I maintain, to protect the public equality against "corpiers" in currency and against inflation. If the circulation of the specie bank notes, for example, should be contracted so as to be inadequate to the needs of commerce the price of money would rise of course at once in proportion. It would then become at once advantageous to bondholders to deposit their bonds in the Treasury and receive ninety per cent of specie bank notes returned to the Treasury until the level of the circulation, the price of money would rise of course to the interest of the content band

#### THE COURTS.

is said, carry out the laws more strictly than usual as to jurors and their endeavors to get excused, through influence with the clerks and officers of the courts, are not likely to prove successful. Jurors who, therefore, neglect appearing in person run a strong chance for arrest and imprison-

Joseph Schwick, who had been accused of committing at Munster, in Prussia, a lorgery to the amount of 56,000 thalers, was yesterday committed by Commissioner White to await a mandate of extradition from the President of the United States.

### VIOLATIONS OF THE EXCISE LAW.

The proceedings in the General Sessions yesterday, before Judge Sutherland, were interesting, especially to those who are concerned in the liquor dealers who have been indicted for an alleged violation of the Excise law. The trial of Martin Naentman, which is said to be a test case, was moved in this Court on Wednesday by Assistant District Attorney Rollins, and adjourned till yesterday in order that an extra panel of jurors might be summoned. After the transaction of considerable routine business the Grand Jury suddenly appeared in court, presenting through the foreman one indictment, and as quickly disappeared, failing to make the expected presentment. It was soon discovered that the bill handed to the Court was a new indictment against Martin Nachtman, and additional light was speedily thrown upon the matter.

Mr. Rollins said that the indictment just filed by

of Grand Jury was against Martin Nachtman for iolation of the Excise law and that there was a particular ward and to prove it have been committed a particular ward and to prove arging the offence to have been committed in the ward alleged, a new indictment had been prepared, arging the offence to have been committed in the ward alleged, a new indictment had been prepared, arging the offence to have been committed in the ward alleged, a new indictment had been prepared, arging the offence to have been committed in the ward and to prove arging the offence to have been committed in the ward alleged, a new indictment had been prepared, arging the offence to have been committed in the ward alleged, a new indictment had been prepared, arging the offence to have been committed in the ward alleged, a new indictment had been prepared, arging the offence to have been committed in the ward alleged, a new indictment had been prepared, arging the offence to have been committed in the ward alleged, a new indictment had been prepared, arging the offence to have been committed in the ward alleged, a new indictment had been prepared, arging the offence to have been committed in the ward alleged, a new indictment had been prepared, arging the offence to have been committed in the ward alleged, a new indictment had been prepared. the Grand Jury was against Martin Nachtman for a violation of the Excise law and that there was previously filed by the Grand Jury some months ago an indictment for the same offence. He had ascertained that morning that if the prosecution went to trial on the first indictment and a technical point were made by the counsel for the delendant, the Court would be obliged to instruct the jury to acquit on the ground of variance between the proof and the indictment. That indictment was drawn in accordance with the form which had been universally employed in the office of the Distriot Attorney since the enactment of the original Excise law, but having been informed that morning that the courts having held the crime charged in the indictment to be a local offence, making it necessary for the pleader to charge to have been committed in the ward as alleged, a new indictment had been prepared, charging the offence to have been committed in the Tenth ward of the city of New York. This was no surprise to the defendants' counsel, for they very well knew where it was charged that Martin

very well knew where it was charged that Martin Nachtman was engaged in business. The new indictment also contained another count, but it did not admit of any evidence which would not have been aomissible under the former indictment.

Mr. John McKeon said that the defendant had not yet pleaded to the June indictment and was ready to enter a plea upon that.

Mr. Rollins stated that he did not ask the defendant to plead to the first indictment, and moved that a noile prosequi be entered upon the indictment of the 23d of June, 1874. He arraigned him on the second indictment, which, according to the statute, superseded the first.

Mr. McKeon intimated that the motion should be to quash the first indictment, and asked that an order be entered discharging the bail in that case. Judge Sutherland directed that a noile prosequi be entered in reierence to the June indictment.

Mr. Rollins was willing that the bail should be discharged upon that indictment, and moved that the defendant Nachtman be put in custody upon the new indictment.

Mr. McKeon asked for ball, whereupon Mr. Rollins objected to the defendant's being bailed, because he wanted to proceed with the trial.

the defendant Nacatman be put in custody upon the new indictment.

Mr. McKeon asked for ball, whereupon Mr. Rollins objected to the defendant's being bailed, because he wanted to proceed with the trial.

Judge Sutherland was inclined to think that the old bail would nold good. The accused was in court, and the next thing was for him to plead to the indictment when arraigned upon it.

g. Mr. McKeon said, "I know nothing of this paper (meaning the new indictment,; I won't touch it until I have time to look at it; I want a copy of the indictment for the purpose of examining it and seeing what pies should be made."

Mr. Rollins explicitly stated that the first count of the new indictment, charging the defendant with selling liquor to one August Erben, was precisely the same as the first count in the June in dictiment, except the substitution of the Pirst for the Tenth ward, and the second count charged that the accused sold fiquor to one Jacob Waller.

Mr. McKeon persisted in declining to plead until he had an opportunity of examining the indictiment, and continued to protest in his characteristically earnest style against bring forced into the trial of the new indictment, and urging with great vehemence the postponement of the trial.

At the conclusion of this mental pyrotechnic dispiay His Honor reminded Mr. McKeon that he was not deal, said he would protect the dignity of the Court, directed the Clerk to enter a plea of not guilty, and added, "Unless there is some other motion, call a jury."

During the excited colloquy which took place between the Judge, Mr. Rollins and Mr. McKeon, Mr. A. Oakey Hall, the associate counsel, having remained perfectly mute up to this stage of the proceedings, now arose and said:—

"Physical dealness is nor, the only infirmity of noble minds. There is sometimes a mental deafness, and i do not wish to be accused of that, nor of sacrificing the dignity of the Court by keeping still. I have endeavored to protect my own dignity in this matter by keeping still, the Southerland defined h

giad to hear the counsel upon the motion to postpone the trial.

Mr. McKeon was evidently not so willing to
enter the arena as his pincky opponent; for, whenever District attorney Rolins moved the case for
trial, the mercurial McKeon sprung to his feet,
calling for "time!" It is not customary for the
nery McKeon to admit that he is worsted
in any wordy warfare; but his repeated demands for "time!" on this occasion indicated
that he was disinclined to measure swords
with the brilliant Rolins without feeling that he
was thoroughly equipped for the Iray.

The "proceedings" were brought to an end by
the Judge ordering that Mr. Nachtman give bail
in the sum of \$500 to answer to the indictment,
that he could plead guilty or not, as he chose,
and that the case would be postponed till Friday

morning. The counsel consented to enter a pien of not guilty, with the privilege of withdrawing is if they saw it when the Court should meet in the morning. As Friday will be the last day of the term, it is not at all likely that the trial will pro-ceed.

#### THE CITY RECORD INJUNCTION.

In the suit brought to cancel the contract awarded to Martin B. Brown for printing the Cup Record, Mr. William F. McNamara, counsel for Wilham C. Rhodes, yesterday served upon the Mayor, Comptroller and all the heads of departments the Comptroller and all the heads of departments the injunction order recently granted by Judge Pratt, in Supreme Court, Chambers, enjoining them from paying Brown any money of the Corporation for printing the City Record under his contract. As every official act of any department, board, bureau and officer of the city is required by law to be published in this paper, should the paper cease to be published by the contractor the machinery of the city government would not work smoothly. No provision meantime has been made by the Board of City Record for continuing to publish the paper in case the present contractor stops.

## SUPREME COURT-CHAMBERS.

Decisions.

By Judge Lawrence.

Marcher vs. Carman et al.—Motion for judgmens granted.
Marshal vs. Jones.—Memorandum for counsel.
By Judge Daniels. By Judge Dameis.

Burbank vs. Hess.—Memorandum.
Scoffeld vs. Riley.—Motion denied. Memorandum.

SUPREME COURT-CIRCUIT-PART 3. Decisions.

By Judge Van Brunt.
Vance vs. Luke,—Motion for a new trial granted.
Pignard vs. Poissonnier: Broozs vs. Simon, impleaded, &c.—Cases settled.

SUPERIOR COURT-SPECIAL TERM.

Decisions.

By Judge Van Vorst.
Walkley vs. Walkley.—Report of proceedings condrmed, and decree of divorce in favor of the plaintif granted.
Smith et al. vs. Smith.—See memorandum for counsel. Randall vs. Dusenbury.—Case and amendments

settled.

Partington vs. Brown: Heye vs. Robinson;
Weston vs. Ketcham; Hayden vs. Dixon; Bailey
vs. Burns; Phyle vs. Casey; Smith et al. vs. Ryan;
Knopp vs. Knopp; Russell vs. Day; Gregg vs.
Howe et al.; Asiman vs. Painter; Bradlong vs.
Weber; Bacon vs. Dunsmore.—Orders granted.

#### COMMON PLEAS-SPECIAL TERM.

Decisions.

Holmes vs. Garrison.—Motion to place cause on special calendar of short causes denied.

Loratt vs. Loratt; Hinman vs. Watts.—See memorandums. memorandums.
Onlhaus vs. Ohlhaus.—Judgment of divorce granted to the plaintiff.
Dannelly vs. Muldoon.—Lien to discontinue

granted on payment of taxable costs.

Hobby vs. Garrison.—Motion denied.

Bleakley vs. Glines.—Motion to vacate order of

arrest denied.
McIntyre vs. McIntyre.—Order settled.

#### COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS. Before Judge Sutherland.

A large number of prisoners were arraigned yesterday in this Court, many of whom pleaded guilty.

James Haley, who was charged with burgle riously entering the house of William H. Davis. No. 444 West Twenty-ninth street, on the 28th of August, pleaded guilty to burgiary in the third degree. He was sent to the State Prison for five

James Hogan and James Davis pleaded guilty to an attempt at burglary in the third degree, the allegation against them being that on the 30th of August they broke into the porter manufactory of John J. Gottsberger, No. 52 New Bowery, and stole \$1.4 in money.

James Wallace, who, on the 7th of August, committed the cowardly offence of stealing a comworth \$65, belonging to Aaron Katz, pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny.

Marcus Deveau tendered a similar plea, the charge against him being that on the 25th of September he stole a watch and \$20 in money from August Kleber.

Charles Watson also pleaded guilty to attempting to steal, on the 10th of August, from Douglass Mosseby, a silver watch, valued at \$25, and a coat worth \$15.

John Gordon pleaded guilty to an attempt at larceny from the person, the indictment setting

# JEFFERSON MARKET POLICE COURT.

Before Judge Flammer. A Charge of Embezzlement.

Charles Smith was committed in \$500 ball yesterday, charged with embezzlement. Smith has been employed by the proprietors of the Colosseum for some time past. A few days ago he was entrusted with \$5 60 to pay for an advertisement. Instead of paying the money he pat it in his pocket and returned a receipt in full purporting to be signed. Smith claimed that the prosecution was a job "put up" on him.

## FIFTY-SEVENTH STREET POLICE COURT.

Horse Stealing. Before Judge Otterburg.

Judge Otterbourg's first appearance in this Court was the occasion of some changes which may tend materially to facilitate the business of the Court hereafter. His first case was that of Jacob Brooks, charged with horse stealing. Jacob was employed by Mr. David Jones, of Sixth street, to drive a team of horses. On Wednesday he got drunk and while in that condition he attempted to trade one of his horses with a stranger, who, supposing him to be a horse thief, caused his arrest. He was committed for trial.

A Charge of Mayhem. John Leig, a sallor, appeared to press a charge of mayhem against a shipmate named Edward Anderson. Leig was unable to speak a word of Anderson. Leig was mable to speak a word of English, and the particulars of the assault upon him were inquired into in the German language by His Honor in person, while the presence of the interpreter was entirely disregarded. Anderson was finally held for examination on a charge of disorderly conduct, to which the original complaint was changed, because Leig would have to leave with his vessel, and could not remain to prosecute the accused on a charge of mayhem.

## COURT CALENDARS-THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—Held by Judge Daniels.—Nos. 16, 22, 78, 90, 100, 111, 112, 113, 116, 144, 155, 157, 160, 182, 188, 194, 202.

MARINE COURT—Parts 1, 2 and 3.—Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Held by Judge Sutherland.—The People vs. Martin Nachtman, violation of the Excise law.

## COURT OF APPEALS CALENDAR.

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 1, 1874.
The following is the Court of Appeals calendar for Friday, October 2, 1874:—Nos. 158, 159, 74, 111, 92, 121, 140 and 124.

COMMISSION OF APPEALS CALENDAR.

The calendar of the Commission of Appeals for Friday, October 2, is as follows:—Nos. 270, 266, 271 and 272. Adjourned until to-morrow at half-past nine A.M.

## REPORTED WRECK OF THE ALASKA.

No small excitement was created vesterday as ternoon by the announcement that the steamship Alaska, belonging to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, had been blown ashore at Hong Kong. Company, had been blown ashore at Hong Kong. A representative of the Heralb called at the company's office yesterday afternoon, and learned that no fears were entertained for the safety of the vessel. It was stated that in the typhoon of the 21st uit, the Alaska was driven ashore, but she has made no water, and, as far as is known, she is not strained in the least. It is confulently expected that at the next high tide the ship will be floated off unfnipred. There were no passengers on board, as the Alaska had only left the dock where she lay six weeks before the accident and where repairs had been made upon her copper sheeting and a new shaft provided her.